sources for development in the region, was held. Discussion among the 16 Heads of State/Governments of the member countries of ASEAN, Australia, China, India, Japan, republic of Korea and New Zealand covered issues relating to energy security, renewable and alternative energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation and climate change.

Power position in the country

2868. DR. K.*MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Economic Advisory Council of Prime Minister Agriculture and Power are the two major stumbling blocks to attain high economic growth and if so, what is the strategy to mitigate the problem or to avert it;

(b) the details of power production, utilization and deficit or surplus, State-wise; and

(c) the measures to save electrical energy and to go for substitutes for it?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Economic Outlook 2006-07, in the medium and long term, the principal constraints to sustaining of high rates of economic growth in India drive from two sources, namely the farm sector and the power sector.

(b) During April–July, 2007, the energy and peak shortage in the country were 19,019 MU (7.9%) and 13,685 MW (13.4%) respectively. The state-wise availability, requirement and resultant power supply position in the country during July, 2007 and April–July, 2007 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The various measures to save electrical energy include the following:

(i) Reduction of Aggregate Technical and commercial (AT&C) losses in Low Tension (LT) distribution system by installation of efficient switched capacitors and Transformers.

(ii) Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS).

(iii) Computerized Load Management Scheme at LT level through segregation of agricultural load from other loads to reduce peak load.

(iv) Energy Audit of Power Systems up to LT level to pin point excessive loss area.

(v) Introduction of Time of Day (ToD) electronic meters and introduction of ToD tariff.

(vi) Improvement of efficiency of agricultural pump sets.

(vii) Encourage energy efficient buildings.

(viii) Use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) in place of incandescent bulbs.

In addition, the Ministry of Power had started an energy conservation campaign to sensitize the users to save electricity. The Ministry of Power has also issued the Energy Conservation Building Code to save electricity by promoting energy efficient buildings.

Statement

Power supply position

(Figures in MU net)

State/System/ Region	July, 2007				April to July, 2007			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	149	149	0	0.0	554	554	0	0.0
Delhi	2,261	2,257	-4	-0.2	8,582	8,563	-19	-0.2
Haryana	2,831	2,669	-162	-5.7	9,719	9,038	-681	-7.0
Himachal Pradesh	501	493	-8	-1.6	1,911	1,892	-19	-1.0
Jammu and Kashmir	846	606	-240	-28.4	3557	2,535	-1,022	-28.7
Punjab	4,811	4,592	-219	-4.6	15,342	14,772	-570	-3.7
Rajasthan	2,507	2,506	-I	0.0	10,937	10.897	-40	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	5,152	4,453	-699	-13.6	20,572	18,094	-2,478	-12.0
Uttarakhand	578	578	0	0.0	2,246	2,213	-33	-1.5
Northern Region	**19,636**	**18,303**	**-1,333**	**-6.8**	**73,420**	**68.558**	**-4,862**	**-6.6**
Chhattisgarh	1,168	1,120	-48	-4.1	4,750	4,471	-279	-5.9

Gujarat	4,411	4,032	-379	-8.6	21,681	18,726	-2,955	-13.6
Madhya Pradesh	2,378	2,308	-70	-2.9	11,380	10,120	-1,260	-11.1
Maharashtra	8,186	7,300	-886	-10.8	37,226	30,586	-6,640	-17.8
Daman and Diu	146	131	-15	-10.3	564	510	-54	-9.6
D. and N. Haveli	285	285	0	0.0	1,101	1,101	0	0.0
Goa	218	216	-2	-0.9	925	915	-10	-1.1
Western Region	**16,792**	**15,392**	**-1,400**	**-8.3**	**77,627**	**66,429**	**-11,198**	**-14.4**
Andhra Pradesh	5,171	5,067	-104	-2.0	20,473	19,424	-1,049	-5.1
Karnataka	3,059	3032	-27	-0.9	12,925	12,610	-315	-2.4
Kerala	1,208	1,196	-12	-1.0	5,110	4,998	-112	-2.2
Tamil Nadu	5,620	5,580	-40	-0.7	22,056	21,699	-357	-1.6
Puducherry	163	163	0	0.0	643	643	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	**15,221**	**15,038**	**-183**	**-1.2**	**61,207**	**59,374**	**-1,833**	**-3.0**
Bihar	734	680	-54	-7.4	2,980	2,754	-226	-7.6
DVC	1,092	1,078	-14	-1.3	4,375	4,292	-83	-19
Jharkhand	386	369	-17	-4.4	1,565	1,498	-67	-4.3
Orissa	1,612	1,594	-18	-1.1	6,083	5,986	-97	-1.6
West Bengal	2,463	2,402	-61	-2.5	9,999	9,715	-284	-2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	21	20	-1	-4.8	84	82	-2	-2.4
Andaman and Nicobar #	20	15	-5	-25	80	60	-20	-25.0
Eastern Region	**6,308**	**6,143**	**-165**	**-2.6**	**25,086**	**24,327**	**-759**	**-3.0**
Arunachal Pradesh	28	26	-2	-7.1	120	102	-18	-15.0
Assam	445	420	-25	-5.6	1,557	1,442	-115	-7.4
Manipur	50	47	-3	-6.0	153	139	-14	-9.2
Meghalaya	154	125	-29	-18.8	534	370	-164	-30.7
Mizoram	24	19	-5	-20.8	93	72	-21	-22.6
Nagaland	29	26	-3	-10.3	132	115	-17	-12.9
Tripura	67	62	-5	-7.5	241	223	-18	-7.5
North-Eastern Region	**797**	**725**	**-72**	**-9.0**	**2,830**	**2,463**	**-367**	**-13.0**
ALL INDIA :	58,754	55,601	-3,153	-5.4	240,170	221,151	-19,019	-7.9

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

State/System/ Region	July, 2007				April to July, 2007			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	264	264	0	0.0	275	275	0	0.0
Delhi	3,909	3,903	-6	-0.2	4,075	4,030	-45	-1.1
Haryana	4,956	4,821	-135	-2.7	4,956	4,821	-135	-2.7
Himachal Pradesh	860	860	0	0.0	860	860	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1,600	1,216	-384	-24.0	1,700	1,306	-394	-23.2
Punjab	8,197	7,340	-857	-10.5	8,197	7,340	-857	-10.5
Rajasthan	4,494	4,494	0	0.0	4,792	4792	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	9,688	8,294	-1,394	-14.4	9,688	8,328	-1,360	-14.0
Uttarakhand	1,102	1,102	0	0.0	1,102	1,102	0	0.0
Northern Region	**32,072**	**29,414**	**-2,658**	**-8.3**	**32,072**	**29,414**	**-2,658**	**-8.3**
Chhattisgarh	2,064	1,823	-241	-11.7	2,266	1,853	-413	-18.2
Gujarat	9,642	7,982	-1,660	-17.2	10.728	8,376	-2,352	-21.9
Madhya Pradesh	4,172	4,023	-149	-3.6	5,932	4,829	-1,103	-18.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	15,127	11,242	-3,885	-25.7	18,441	12,837	-5,604	-30.4
Daman and Diu	218	199	-19	-8.7	218	199	-19	-8.7
D. and N. Haveli	433	398	-35	-8.1	433	398	-35	-8.1
Goa	404	376	-28	-6.9	457	408	-49	-10.7
Western Region	**30,397**	**24,268**	**-6,129**	**-20.2**	**36,371**	**26,732**	**-9,639**	**-26.5**
Andhra Pradesh	8,634	7,866	-768	-8.9	9,701	8,641	-1,060	-10.9
Karnataka	4,840	4,715	-125	-2.6	6,583	5,506	-1,077	-16.4
Kerala	2,570	2,545	-25	-1.0	2,764	2,711	-53	-1.9
Tamil Nadu	8,747	8,577	-170	-1.9	8,776	8,591	-185	-2.1
Puducherry	273	273	0	0.0	276	276	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	**23,740**	**23,208**	**-532**	**-2.2**	**25,682**	**24,194**	**-1,488**	**-5.8**
Bihar	1,493	1,243	-250	-16.7	1,493	1,243	-250	-16.7
DVC	1,733	1,715	-18	-1.0	1,787	1,757	-30	-1.7
Jharkhand	660	651	-9	-1.4	672	672	0	0.0
Orissa	2,725	2669	-56	-2.1	2,725	2669	-56	-2.1
West Bengal	4,763	4,714	-49	-1.0	4,887	4,854	-33	-0.7

Sikkim	45	45	0	0.0	45	45	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar #	40	32	-8	-20	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	**10,874**	**10,510**	**-364**	**-3.3**	**10,874**	**10,562**	**-312**	**-2.9**
Arunachal Pradesh	78	57	-21	-26.9	81	57	-24	-29.6
Assam	799	707	-92	-11.5	829	707	.122	-14.7
Manipur	100	90	-10	-10.0	100	90	-10	-10.0
Meghalaya	388	278	-110	-28.4	404	278	-126	-31.2
Mizoram	60	52	-8	-13.3	77	52	-25	-32.5
Nagaland	82	82	0	0.0	82	82	0	0.0
Tripura	142	141	-1	-0.7	147	141	-6	-4.1
North-Eastern Region	**1,589**	**1,343**	**-246**	**-15.5**	**1,589**	**1,343**	**-246**	**-15.5**
ALL INDIA :	98,672	88,743	-9,929	-10.1	102,428	88,743	-13.685	-13.4

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note; Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.